

THE LACLEDE BLADE.

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LACLEDE MISSOURI

MISSOURI STATE NEWS IN BRIEF PARAGRAPHS

The state university has selected out of a squad of fifty candidates, the nine men who will represent it in all the intercollegiate debates this spring.

William S. Warnick, 81 years old, who came to Johnson county with his parents from Tennessee in 1834, and has resided there since, is dead at his home near Warrensburg.

Forty-five Missouri towns, with populations between 3,000 and 30,000, may now adopt the commission form of government under the law recently passed by the legislature.

William Whitsett, aged 30, believed to be the son of a farmer living near Harrisonville, was found dead in a court in the rear of the Pacific House at Kansas City. The body was almost nude.

To fill out the unexpired term of Ashley P. Boles as secretary of the state board of horticulture, the board chose John Bland of Lebanon. Bland is a graduate of the School of Mines at Rolla.

Miss Margaret Holman, 90 years old, a resident of Callaway county, is dead at Molane. Her father, the late Henry Holman, was one of the earliest settlers to come to Callaway county from Kentucky.

The first meeting of the board of regents of the Springfield state normal school since the appointment of the new members was held recently. Several changes in the corps of teachers was made.

While holding the body of his father in his arms, a 16-year-old son of John Pulliam was forced to plead for his own life after the elder Pulliam had been shot and killed by Oscar Marley near Grandin, Carter county.

Every rural school in Grundy county has been supplied with a corn tester by the Trenton Commercial club. Directions for their use and methods of interesting the children in the schools accompanied each tester.

The body of Nathan Boone, youngest son of Daniel Boone, the famous pioneer of Kentucky, lies buried in a neglected graveyard at Ash Grove. A small stone slab marks the grave, but there is no inscription on it.

In the preliminaries for Stephens medal oratorical contest of the University of Missouri, these students qualified: Guy V. Head, Columbia; D. L. Edison, Booneville; Scott Mercer, Hannibal; George C. Wilson, Nevada; J. J. Gravelly, St. Louis; C. F. Dietz, Alexandria.

Governor Major has approved the two house bills relating to Jackson county. One fixes the salary of the clerk for the jury commissioners at \$1,800 a year and his assistant at \$1,200. The other increases the salary of the justices of the peace \$500 a year and constables \$300 a year.

A pretty romance was consummated at St. Louis, when George F. Moore, president of the Manufacturers' Railway Company, married Miss Bertha Peschke, who had nursed the first Mrs. Moore through a long illness, which terminated in her death last year, and was the present nurse of Mr. Moore's daughter, who was prostrated at the death of her mother.

It was \$11,000 that Mrs. Eva Jones had in her stocking when she came to Kansas City and disappeared March 15. The first account from Dunlap, where Mrs. Jones lived, stated that the amount was \$8,500. But her husband, J. W. Jones, who went to Kansas City to look for her (and the money), told the police that she had \$11,000 in her stocking.

A destructive tornado swept through the west part of Oregon county the other day. The storm struck the town of Lulu, wrecking every building. None of the inhabitants was killed, though a number are reported injured. The postoffice was picked up and blown completely away. Great damage was done to farm property.

Attorney General Barker says that he will see that there is a reduction in insurance rates under the Orr bill which repealed the Oliver law.

Governor Major has signed Senator Casey's bill providing for a license inspector and corps of assistants.

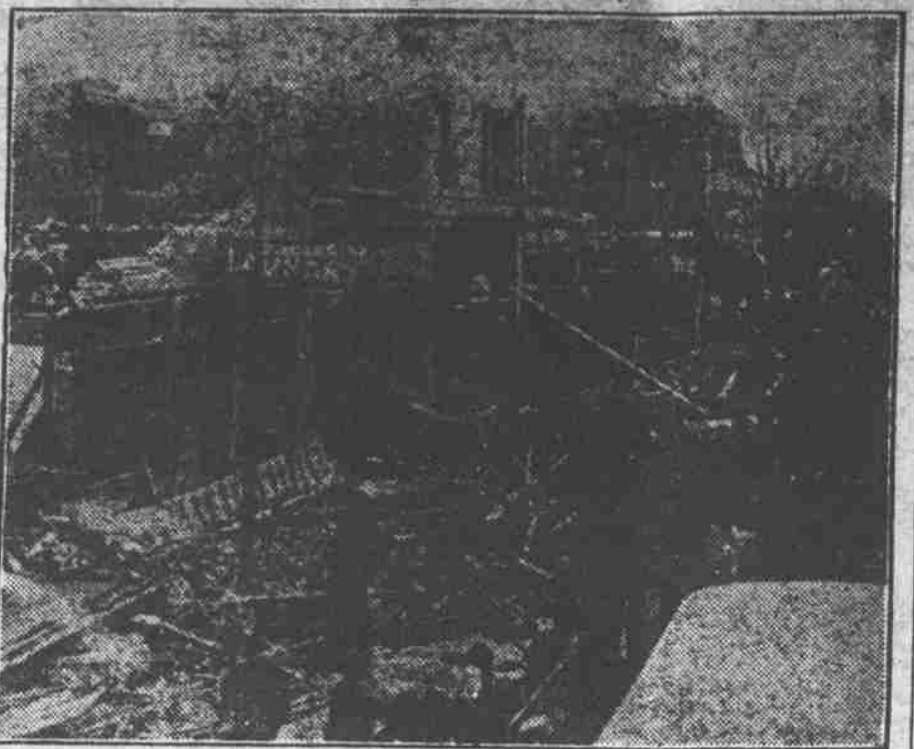
A second pair of twins was born recently to Mr. and Mrs. Turner Dierks, who live in the country near Columbia.

Representative W. W. Rucker advised friends at Trenton that he had recommended Wilbur E. Austin for postmaster at that place.

An enthusiastic meeting was recently held by business men of the towns of Springfield and Joplin to boost the proposed rock road between the two cities.

Five hundred more Hungarian partridges have been liberated in the Ozarks by the state game warden.

SCENE AT LAKE AND 24TH STREET, OMAHA



MANY SAVED IN WEST DAYTON

Hundreds of Persons Taken From Union Station and Roofs of Other Buildings.

West Dayton, Ohio.—Six hundred persons trapped in the Union Station and reported to have been drowned were rescued. For three days they have been standing packed like sardines in a box.

The police and military report looters working in the central district. All persons not able to give a satisfactory explanation of their actions are arrested. Persistent but unconfirmed rumors tell of looters being shot. Excitement is running riot. The wildest rumors are in circulation and trouble is expected.

Bryan Missed the Flood. Washington, D. C.—Secretary Bryan who has been out of communication with the State Department the last twenty-four hours in the Ohio flooded districts and for whom grave fears were felt, was heard from on his way East from Akron.

ZANESVILLE BUILDINGS FALL

The Death List in the Ohio City Will Probably Reach 150—Building Burned.

Zanesville, Ohio.—It is believed here that 150 lives have been lost in the disastrous flood now holding this city and vicinity in its grasp. More than half of the town is under thirty feet of water. Fifteen thousand persons are homeless.

A score of buildings weakened by the water collapsed. The Builders' Supply Company's building at Second and Main streets caught fire and burned.

THE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR AID

Mr. Wilson Sends Out Appeal for Help for Flood Sufferers in Middle West.

Washington.—The following appeal in connection with the floods in the Middle Western states has been issued by President Wilson:

"The terrible floods in Ohio and Indiana have approached the proportions of a national calamity.

"Loss of life and the infinite suffering involved prompts me to issue an earnest appeal to all who are able, in however small a way, to assist the labors of the American Red Cross, to send contributions to the Red Cross at Washington or to the national treasurers of the society.

"We should make this a common cause. The needs of those upon whom this sudden and overwhelming disaster has come should quicken everyone capable of sympathy and compassion to give immediate aid to those who are laboring to rescue and to relieve.

WOODROW WILSON."

GIVE THOUSANDS FOR RELIEF.

Ohio Legislature Appropriates \$250,000 for Flood Sufferers—Pennsylvania Gives \$50,000.

Columbus, O.—The house, under suspension of the rules, passed a bill introduced by Mr. Lowery for the relief of the flood sufferers. It carries \$1 million dollars, and this entire sum is placed in the hands of the governor for distribution as he deems fit. The bill carries the emergency clause so it goes into effect immediately upon its passage.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania senate unanimously adopted a resolution providing for the forwarding of \$50,000 to the flood sufferers of Ohio.

Washington.—Governor Cox's appeal for fifty thousand tents and one hundred thousand rations brought responses from the War Department.

CLEANING UP AT DAYTON NOW

TWENTY THOUSAND ARE STILL HOMELESS.

Fifteen Thousand Houses and Business Buildings Must Be Repaired and Debris Removed.

Dayton, Ohio.—Here is the problem presented to Dayton, as summarized by George F. Burba, secretary to Governor Cox, and representing the latter here:

Forty thousand persons must be fed, clothed and housed for a week more.

Twenty thousand persons must be cared for indefinitely. These are persons who lost their all when their household goods were swept away. They must be provided with a few necessary household articles and a few dollars. A half million dollars could be used in this way by the relief committee.

Fifteen thousand houses and business buildings must be rehabilitated. Two thousand houses and other structures or what remains of them must be pulled down.

Thousands of tons of debris must be removed.

Following are some of the accomplishments since the flood broke over the city last Tuesday morning:

The water works pumping station is in operation but the distribution of water is greatly retarded by open pipes in wrecked houses.

The main sanitary sewer is in operation, although many of the laterals leading from houses are clogged with mud or backed up water.

No braver services have been performed than those by the telegraph and telephone linemen who made possible the dissemination of news to hundreds of thousands of friends and relatives of Daytonians. They waded and swam icy floods and entered tottering buildings unhesitatingly in pursuit of their duty. Many operators have not removed shoes for clothing since last Tuesday.

John H. Patterson, chairman of the general relief committee, announced that W. F. Bippus will act as treasurer for all contributions and will make a strict accounting to all contributors.

By order of Governor Cox the reign of martial law was extended to take in the whole county. The flood did more than sweep away property, for it swept away the city administration, temporarily at least, and brought in what amounts to a commission form of government.

SECRETARY OF WAR IN OHIO

Mr. Garrison Will Take Personal Charge of Relief Measures of Government.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Garrison of the War Department has left Washington for the flood district to take personal charge of relief measures and personally represent President Wilson. President Wilson has determined to go to the Ohio flood if his presence there can do any good. The president will await word from Secretary Garrison and decide then whether to join the aid party.

SMALLPOX AMONG THE REFUGEES

Many Are Said to Be Suffering From Contagious Diseases at Peru, Indiana.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Sixteen persons were drowned when El river flooded Howesville, a small village about 25 miles south of Terre Haute, according to a report from Linton. Thirty others are marooned on house-tops, and six boats have been sent from Linton to rescue the survivors. All wire communication with the place was cut off.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN IS DEAD

END COMES TO AMERICA'S LEADING FINANCIER IN ROME.

Mr. Morgan Was Unconscious for Several Hours Before His Death.—Was 76 Years Old.

Rome.—After an illness, which members of the family had known to be hopeless since last Wednesday, J. P. Morgan, the ruler of America's finances, died at the Hotel Grand at 12:05 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Morgan had been unconscious several hours and did not revive sufficiently to recognize relatives. His death followed a week of critical illness and was not a surprise to close friends, who knew his case was hopeless.

As soon as announcement of the death was made, the flags of the Grand Hotel were put to half mast and signs of mourning were visible throughout Rome.

Mr. Morgan's body will be sent to New York by an early boat. Funeral services will be held here before the departure of the body.

The death of the banker was not announced immediately, as Herbert Satterlee, his son-in-law, desired time to get off cablegrams to London and New York, but when the announcement was made the Grand was immediately overwhelmed by anxious crowds.

The messengers from the king of Italy and the pope returned bringing condolences. The American ambassador, Mr. O'Brien, called on Mr. Satterlee and the various embassies came back to bring messages of sympathy. The scene around the hotel was one of vast confusion.

The death of the monarch would have created no more confusion. Correspondents fell over each other to flash the news, and brokers' agents were equally in a hurry to communicate the event to the world's exchanges and bourses.

New York.—The stock market showed no weakness as a result of J. P. Morgan's death. There were a few declines in the opening prices, but by noon they had regained all losses. There was no evidence of nervousness. It was announced no change would be made in the Morgan firm.

NO RAISE IN THE PRICE OF GAS

The Kansas Utilities Commission Declines Against Receivers of the Producing Company.

Topeka, Kan.—The Kansas Utilities Commission has decided against the Kansas Natural Gas Company and its allied corporations in the application to raise the price of natural gas. The decision in part says:

"We find that all the money that the Kansas Natural Gas Company had invested was money that it raised by issuing bonds and that something more than half the money raised in that way has been paid back from the earnings of the company, and that the receipts of the company up to this time have been satisfactory. We cannot tell how much gas there is, but we are unable to find from the evidence before us that the shortage is as great as the Kansas Natural thinks. We also find that the Kansas Natural pipelines have a physical connection with the Oklahoma pipelines and the Kansas Natural and the Oklahoma Natural are so interlocked that they would not willingly let each other suffer.

"We find that the present rates are probably the greatest revenue rates; that is, gas at 25 cents per thousand cubic feet is as expensive as coal at \$6.25 per ton, and we refuse to allow them to increase the rates."

SONORA TO SEEK ANNEXATION

Mexican State Sends Representative to Washington to Confer with U. S. Officials.

El Paso, Tex.—Annexation to the United States is being sought by certain factions of revolutionary leaders in Sonora, the northwestern Mexican border state, practically in control of insurgent state troops.

Ignacio Bonillas, a Sonora state congressman, said to be the leader of the movement, is now on his way to Washington to confer with officials of the departments of State and Interior regarding the plan.

According to leaders here, Bonillas will propose that if the Washington government recognizes the belligerency of the state troops, annexation to the United States will be advocated.

Nebraska Passes Up Big Fair. Lincoln, Neb.—That Nebraska will not participate in the San Francisco Exposition was made certain when the house of representatives refused to consider the bill for an appropriation of \$150,000 for that purpose.

COLD IN THE HEAD

Is the First Chapter in the History of Chronic Disease.

A cold in the head is the first chapter in the history of disease and death. This has been so often repeated that there are few people indeed who have not witnessed many examples of it.

A cold in the head is rarely severe enough to confine a vigorous person to the house. As a rule, it ends in recovery without any treatment. This has led many people to regard a cold in the head as of no importance. It is a terrible mistake, however, to pass by a cold in the head as a trivial matter. Every case should be treated.

Those who have used Peruna for such cases will testify unanimously that a few doses is sufficient to remove every vestige of the cold. How much better it is to treat a cold in this way than it is to allow it to go on and on for weeks, perhaps months, leaving effects that will never be eradicated.

Yet there are those who neglect to take Peruna for a cold in the head. This neglect is due to the false notion that a cold in the head is hardly worth noticing.

A cold in the head is in reality a case of acute catarrh. It ought to be called so, in order to awaken people from their lethargy on this subject. In a large per cent. of cases cold in the head will end in chronic catarrh. Unless properly treated with some such remedy as Peruna, perhaps 50 per cent. of cases of cold in the head will lay the foundation for chronic catarrh.

A tablespoonful of Peruna should be taken at the very first symptom of cold in the head. Usually where the cold is not very severe a tablespoonful of Peruna before each meal and at bed time is sufficient. It may be necessary, however, where the attack is more serious, to keep strictly in the house and take a tablespoonful of Peruna every hour. Younger people, feeble or delicate women, should take a teaspoonful every hour.

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